

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Page 6, lines 3-4:

The antenna may further comprise a Teflon TEFILON®, which is a registered trademark for polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), sheath surrounding at least the antenna element. This ensures electrical safety and biocompatibility.

Page 8, lines 17-24:

FIG. 1 shows the configuration of the coaxial ring slot array (CRSA) antenna 10 for cardiac ablation. The antenna 10 has a coaxial cable transmission line 11 and an antenna element 12 formed at the distal end of the transmission line 11. The coaxial cable comprises an inner conductor 13, an outer conductor 14 and a Teflon TEFILON® dielectric insulator 15 which provides insulation between the inner 13 and the outer 14 conductors. The insulator 15 has a diameter of about 3 mm, and the conductors about 0.91 mm.

Page 8, lines 25-32:

The antenna element 12 is constructed out of the distal end of the transmission line by first removing the outer conductor 14 of the coaxial cable for the length $L_1 + L_{i_1} + L_{i_2}$, exposing a sheath 16 of insulator 15. At the distal end of the antenna element 12 a short length L_{i_3} of the Teflon TEFILON® insulation sheath 16 is removed exposing an equally short length 17 of the inner conductor 13. Copper rings 18 are made from copper tubes with a diameter r_{hc} , and the rings have a width of R_w . Similar dielectric spacer rings 19 are made out of Teflon TEFILON® material of width S_w . The dielectric spacer rings 19 are shown only in FIG. 1 (c) for the sake of simplicity.

Page 9, lines 4-14:

When the last, insulating ring has been slipped onto the distal end of the antenna element, the Teflon TEFILON® sheath extends beyond the rings for a short distance L_1 a 'perturbation distance'. To seal off the distal end, hollow copper cap 20 is located partly surrounding the Teflon TEFILON® sheath but with its distal end extending beyond the end of the Teflon

TEFLON® sheath. Then both the distal end of the cap 20 and the exposed length 17 of inner conductor 13 are pre-heated with soldering gun, and solder is then melted within the hollowed section 24 between the ring and the inner conductor. When the solder cools, it fuses the inner conductor together with the cap and the cap is partially filled with dielectric insulator. The cap 20 is integrated onto the end of the inner conductor. Between the end of the outer conductor 14 and the cap 20 there is an antenna element 12 comprising copper rings separated by radiation emitting slots.

Page 9, lines 18-24:

The antenna is constructed using TFLEX-402 flexible coaxial cable. It can be seen in FIG. 1(a) that the radius of the rings 18 and 19 is the same as the radius of the outer conductor of the coaxial cable. This radius of the cap The radius r_{hc} is also seen to be the same as the outer conductor in this Figure. This allows easy insertion of the antenna into the heart via catheters. FIG. 1(b) shows that the cap radius may be larger than the cable, as this is a variable dimension.

Page 9, lines 25-26:

Fig. 1(d) is a block diagram of the antenna of Fig. 1(a). The antenna 10 has a coaxial cable transmission line 11 with an antenna element 12 at the distal end of the transmission line 11. A Teflon TEFLON® sheath 6 (not shown) encapsulates the entire antenna 12 to finish construction. The antenna 10 further comprises a temperature sensor 5 to sense the temperature of the tissue being ablated by the antenna 10.” after “construction.

Page 15, lines 8-9:

$D_5 = D_1 - D_4$ $D_5 = C_1 - (L_1 + L_{ix})$.